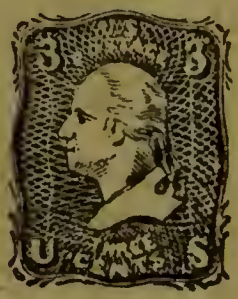
MASON'S

Coin and Stamp

COLLECTORS'



MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. **APRIL, 1868.** No. 1.

PUBLISHED AT $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE,

BY MASON & WELLS,

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MASON'S

COIN AND STAMP COLLECTORS'

MAGAZINE.

VOL. II. APRIL, 1868. No. 1.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN NORTH AMERICA.

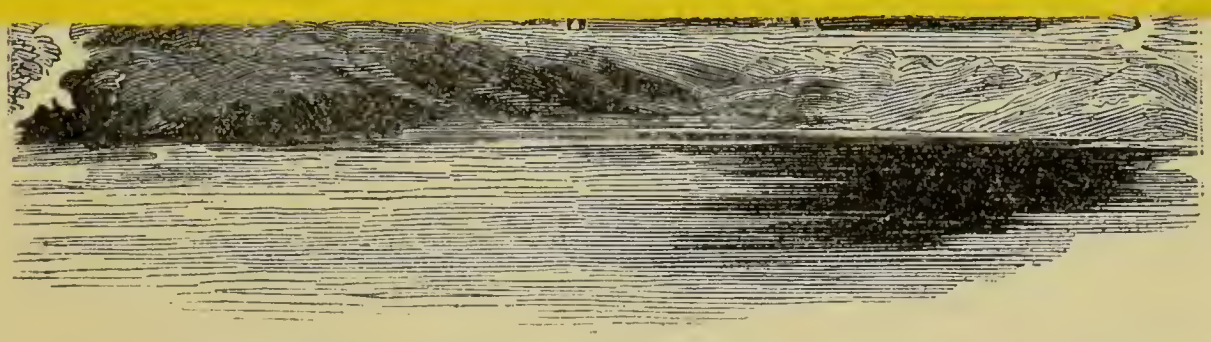
TO SUBSCRIBERS!

We send this, the first No. of 2nd Volume, to all patrons, with the earnest hope that each will continue his subscription and send in address before the appearance of May No., as we have in view important improvements, depending entirely upon the number of subscribers obtained.

Club of Ten, - - - - - $10 00
Single Subscription, - - - - 1 50

MASON & WELLS,
No. 50 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April, 1868.



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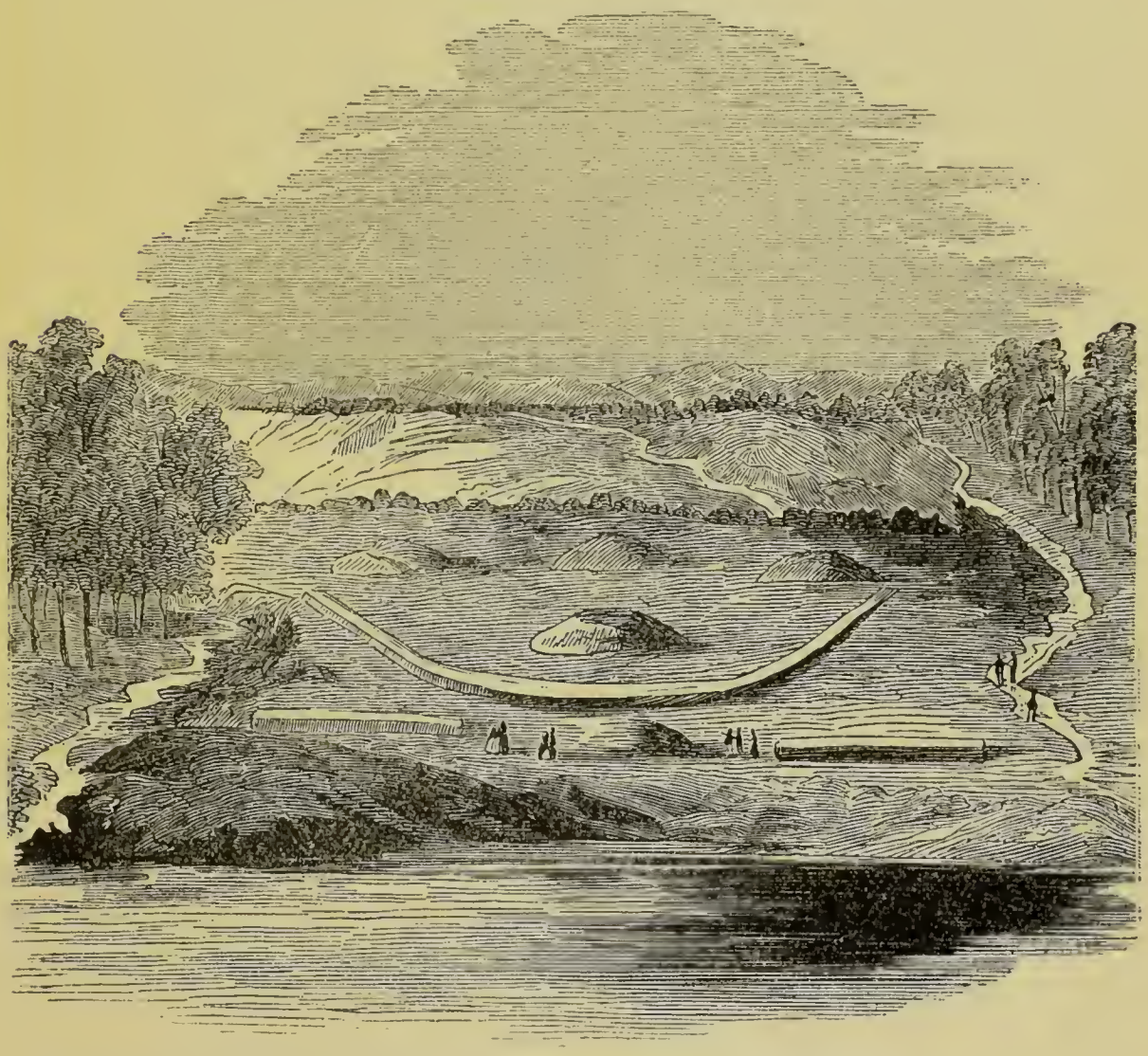
By M. W. DICKESON, M. D.



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On the sixth day of July, long before the dawn of a delightful morning, we were summoned from our slumbers by our faithful groom, who had been actively engaged during the greater part of the night in preparing for

our early departure on the coming morn.

We found everything in readiness; our horses saddled and in the courtyard; our instruments, note-books, port-folios, &c., were deposited in our saddle-bags, which were waiting orders only to be placed upon the saddles.—The stars were yet beaming their silvery brightness, and the clear heaven was the advent of a glorious dawn.

As the mist of night melted gently away, we partook of breakfast in the true Southern style; and, as we arose from the meal, the beauteous light of day burst forth in all its splendor.

We mounted, and sped our course through a chain of diluvial hills, and over the wooded heights of Adams county, with light hearts. A short ride brought us to the vicinity of the overseer's house and the negro quarters, that fringe the beautiful plantations in the neighborhood of the town.

As we were admiring these scenes, the shrill matin-bell pealed, reminding the sooty inmates of the huts that the hour was approaching for the renewal of their daily toil.

In a moment, as if by the wand of a magician, the curly heads of hundreds, old and young, male and female, issued out from the doors of their quarters, and as they inhaled the pure southerly atmosphere, they sent forth a whoop or a song of gladness at the sight of a brilliant sun.

Some rent the air with their shrill voices, accompanied with an occasional grotesque jerk of the head or extremities, to excite the laughter of their comrades. All was animation as they advanced towards the overseer to answer to the roll-call.

We journeyed on, and as the sun increased in brilliancy, we descended the gorge leading to the crossing of the great mammoth ravine, so celebrated for its numerous and unique fossil remains. This is the locality of the only truly fossilized human bone upon record.

At various times, for the last thirty years, bones of extraordinary size have been found in this bayou, throughout its whole extent, even to where it empties into the St. Catharine.

These relics, so valuable to the intelligent naturalist, and interesting to the cause of science, have generally been abandoned, after exciting a momentary curiosity, to moulder away in a cotton-gin yard, or a fence corner, by the disintegrating effects of the atmosphere, or to become the prey of some itinerant curiosity-monger.

I regret to say that, after the novelty of discovery subsides, research generally ceases, even when a little labor bestowed in the pursuit. might be attended with the happiest results.

The reason of this is, however, evident; most of the good people in the country are too much occupied with their agricultural pursuits to bestow on scientific matters more than mere momentary attention. And yet, no portion of the community are more deeply benefited in geological developments of every kind than our planters.

It is to be hoped that they will, before long, shake off their apathy, and give some occasional attention to the interest of science; which their position often puts in their power to advance, without much trouble or expense.

I had frequently been told by persons living in this vicinity, of skeletons that had found heads and tusks several feet long, which were never removed from their original beds. During my eight years sojourn in the South, I collected a large number of the unique

fossils, a majority of which were found in this ravine; among them, stand most prominent, the "Milodon of Owen," "Megalonyx of Harlem," the gigantic "Equus Americanus of Dickeson," the teeth of which I handed over to my colleague Dr. Leidy, for description, (see Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 1867), the Mastodon, Bison, Elk, Castoroides, &c.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE OLDEST COINS.

Whether Herodotus is right in attributing the invention of coined money to the Lydians, is perhaps somewhat open to question. It is, however, very remarkable that the ancient Assyrians and Egyptians, with all their wonderful advance in civilization, should never have invented anything better than lumps and bars of metal as a medium for exchange. The earliest money mentioned in the Bible—as, for instance, that carried by Joseph's brethren into Egypt, was "in weight."

The first Hebrew coinage is no older than the Maccabees. The first Egyptian began with the successors of Alexander. Examples of Lydian coins have come down to us, but as they have no inscriptions, their dates can only be guessed at. Some of them are of the rudest description, being merely a lump of electrum—three parts gold to one of silver—upon one surface of which was impressed a lion's head or other device; the other surface, like that of the old silver coins of Ægina, being merely flattened by the block upon which the metal was struck. A method, equally simple, is mentioned in the "Asiatic Transactions" as having been lately practiced in India.

"A piece of mango-tree, about four feet in length, was half-buried in the ground, in the middle of which was inserted a die; upon the die was placed a circular piece of gold, and over that another die. The upper die was then struck with a sledge hammer, and the mohur dropped on one side complete."

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHINGS.

About one English coin there exists a very singular delusion: Queen Anne's farthing. Often and often have the officers of the British Museum received letters asking whether, as the writer was in posession of the *third* of the farthings, of which the Museum had the other two, he was not entitled to some one thousand pounds or so; and grievous, no doubt, has been his disappointment at being told that his fancied treasure might possibly be worth four or five shillings. How the delusion ever originated, it is impossible to say; but one account tells us that a lady in Yorkshire having lost one of these farthings, which she valued as the bequest of a dear friend, offered a very large sum for its recovery, and this gave rise to a false impression of the value of any specimen. It is commonly believed that only three examples of the farthings were struck off, because it was found that there was a flaw near the bridge of the Queen's nose.

There are really no less than five or six different patterns of the farthing, but most of them were struck for approval only, and never issued. The genuine farthing has the inscription "*Anna Dei gracia*" surrounding the Queen's bust; on the reverse the figure of, and the inscription, "Brittania." It is dated 1714. Another, which was also perhaps in circulation, exactly resembles the one just mentioned, but has the date 1713. They have broad

milled edges, like the farthings of George III. Of the patterns, the rarest seems to be one like the genuine farthing, but with the inscription "Anna Regina." In 1823 there was a trial at Dublin about a Queen Anne's farthing, which, it was stated, had actually been sold for eight hundred pounds.

PECULIARITIES OF AMERICAN COINS.

No. 2.

There is an imperfection in the obverse of the 1817 cent with fifteen stars, that I have never seen stated in print. Under the lobulus of the ear is a triangular piece of copper which is both peculiar to this variety of the American cent, and also an unintentional supernumerary on the part of the artist.

There is a cent of 1802 with a break in the obverse die, which gives it a peculiar appearance. I have seen more than one sample of it. The crack commencing on the right side at the edge about half way between the date and the word "liberty," extends nearly to the head, then, with an acute angle, it turns upwards, just escaping the letter "y" of the word "liberty." This angular broken part of the die has produced a depression in the coin, so marked, that a distinguished dealer in a remarkably populous city in the United States, who possessed one, suggested to the writer that it might have been occasioned by a blow of a hammer or other implement.

As far as my information extends, there are two types of the "Vermontensium Res Publica;" one with eight trees, and one with seven trees. I have in my possession a variety of the latter, that has some remarkable features. The tree to the extreme right does not touch the bank upon which it was intended to stand, but is perceptibly to its right. Another tree is elevated *above* the bank, about a line or a line and a half. A third difference is in a duplicate letter "u" in the "Publica," which the artist, it would appear, had made to run too much inwards, so that he duplicated it in a more proper place, but neglected to erase the original.

This is my theory—others may suggest a more plausible one. A word about calling pieces *unique*. Dealers in their business, amateurs in speaking of what *they* have seen, and catalogues describing pieces for sale, frequently make use of the word. May I not suggest that it would be more modest and avert the danger of contempt and ridicule, to say, "believed to be unique," or "unique, so far as is known to the speaker."

It should have been stated in my last article, that there is a 1798 cent, by no means rare, with the '99 head. I have recently met with an 1806 half-cent, and heard of a cent of 1802 without stems to the wreath.

In my next, I shall have something to say about coins *I have seen or can show*, that have been made to perform two uses. $

COIN SALES.

The "Nippes Collection" of coins which was to have been sold in this city recently, remains in *statu quo*; the trustees of the Nippes estate not having decided whether to sell in New York or Philadelphia. Due notice will be given of the sale, and catalogues sent to each subscriber. The other "Philadelphia Sale," alluded to in previous numbers of this journal is at a stand still, owing to the lack of fine American coins *promised* by outside parties, but not yet forthcoming.

W. E. Woodward is now negotiating for a $14,000 collection, which, if purchased, will be offered for public sale in New York in July.

SMALL COINS.

Mr. Kelley introduced a bill recently providing for a uniform system of small coinage, directing the coinage of one, three, five, and ten cent pieces of nickel and silver, which shall be legal tender to the amount of $1, said coins to be substituted for the present silver, nickel and paper coinage of and under the value of ten cents. Referred to the committee on coinage.

Experiments are now being made at U. S. Mint, with a view of issuing 10 and 15 cent pieces similar to present 5 cent pieces, and withdrawal of all paper currency below the denomination of 25 cents.

NO MORE POSTAGE STAMPS TO BE USED.

We see it stated that hereafter we are to have only stamped envelopes.—The old-fashioned postage stamp, once considered so great a convenience, is now voted as a nuisance, says an exchange; they are so often lost when used, and are so often forgotten by writers of letters, that the department has decided to discourage their further use. Accordingly, discontinuing their further manufacture, it has determined to issue in future only stamped envelopes. These will be issued of all sizes and rates of postage, and to encourage their general use they will be sent to any address, when three hundred are ordered, with the printed notification on the back to return to the writer if not called for in a specified time. This re-mailing, also, will be done free of postage.

[The above paragraph is going the rounds of the press, but from whence it emanated, or by whose authority printed, we are unable to ascertain.—Certain it is, that the government would not be guilty of such a foolish act as to deprive the poorer classes of the invaluable privilege of buying a single stamp. An envelope stamped would cost singly four cents, as no less sum could be taken for it; thus making a package of envelopes (now costing 10 cents) 25 cents.

The injustice of the thing is apparent at a glance, besides its inconveniences. If a government letter envelope is mis-directed, it necessitates a loss of three cents to a class unable and unwilling to suffer so great a wrong. Ed.]

MEDALS.

J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass., has issued some very handsome medals recently. We make room for the following:

No. 24. Historical Token. Obverse, eagle on shield, Massachusetts 1866. Reverse, Lexington, April 19, 1775; Baltimore, April 19, 1861. Size 18.

No. 25. Springfield Token. Obverse same as No. 24. Reverse, Springfield Antiquarians: Jas. Parker, Wm. H. Bowdoin, C. B. Newell, J. A. Bolen, J. Whitcomb, D. K. Lee, Wm. Clogston. Size 18.

No. 26. Business Card. Obverse, head to left; J. A. Bolen, 1867; Reverse same as No. 21. Size 16.

No. 27. Washington Medal. Obverse, head to right; Washington.—Reverse, Geo. Washington, 1st President U. S.; the Union is the main prop of our Liberty. Size 16.

No. 28. Jefferson Medal. Obverse, head to right; Jefferson. Reverse, Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President U. S.

Equal and exact Justice to all men.—Size 16.

No. 29. Jackson Medal. Obverse, head to right; Jackson. Reverse, Andrew Jackson, 7th President U.S. The stern old soldier: a foe to traitors.—Size 16.

No, 30. Lincoln Medal. Obverse, head to right; Lincoln. Reverse, Abraham Lincoln, 16th President U. S. Emancipation, the great event of the 19th century. Size 16.

No. 31. Webster Medal. Obverse, head to right; Webster. Reverse, Daniel Webster, the able defender of the Constitution. Size 16.

No. 32. Libertas Americana Medal. Obverse, head to left with flowing hair. Liberty cap over right shoulder. Libertas Americana, 4 Juil, 1776. Reverse, same as obverse of No. 26. Size 16.

[The above medals can be had in copper on receipt of 50 cents each, by addressing this office. Ed.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, February 26th, 1868.

Gents.:—I have a number of very old and valuable copper coins, which I value very highly, and had thought I would never part with them, but for reasons unnecessary to state here, I am willing to sell, if I can get what I consider a fair price. I have one *brass* coin which you have not, most likely, on your list. I value it *above price*, still I will sell, but it must bring a sum far above what you offer for our copper coinage. I will explain briefly as I can: James II. of England, you will find by reference to Macauley's History, was dethroned by his son-in-law, William of Orange. He came back with a French Army to Ireland, raised a rebellion there, but ran out of money, when, says the historian, he collected old brass cannon, kettles, door-knobs, &c., sent them to the mint and had them coined into "shillings," "half-guineas" and "guineas," and decreed arbitrarily that they should be received as such, though their intrinsic value would rate then hardly with half-pence. William, the King of England, sent an army and quickly drove him out of the country, and thus stopped this strange coinage. Macauley testifies that he has "seen several" of these coins in libraries, and from his manner and from the force of circumstances, we must believe they are very rare.—He also testifies that these coins are remarkably well executed for the time to which they belong, a fact in which I fully agree. Now, I have one of these guineas—most likely the only one on the continent; date, 1689. It is in a splendid state of preservation, everything about it quite legible and perfect, milled edges. I would respectfully invite a bid for that coin. If it is so rare in England, it is of course much more of a novelty here. Th. J. B.

Salem, March 10, 1868.

Dear Sirs:—The '99 came duly to hand. Enclosed please find '98 like mine. Though comparatively poor, it shows the horn on the 8, and has the large date and boldly cut head which '98's in general do not have, and convinces me that it *must* be an overstrike. Please accept it with my regards for *you*, as holding the same opinion with me.

I was pleased and amused to read your answer to the collection of coffin wood, buttons, teeth, &c. Many of the family think M. & W. quite spicy, though they do not appreciate the coin part.

The fellow, too, who keeps coins in oil three or four weeks, illustrates a large class that collect with an idea to the age regardless of quality, and think that a coin must be rusty to be old, forgetting that, like some old people, age may preserve a youthful appearance. I should like to supply him with rusty circles of copper from "half-way-rock" in our harbor, where every fisherman that passes or has passed in his boat, since 1626 or thereabouts, has thrown a copper to Dame *Luck*. Please send me the priced catalogue, and believe me, Yours, truly, J. R.

[A sense of modesty should compel us to omit your letter, but we cannot forego the pleasure of adding "condiments" to our dry dishes of numismatic matter; hence the appearance of your letter. ED.]

Messrs. Editors :—The only proper way to have an international unit of value for coinage, is to have all nations adopt the proper system of weights and measures, based upon the diameter of the earth. The French system. based upon the quadrant, is not the proper one. The ten-millionth part of the diameter is about 50.135 inches, and the cubic one-hundredth part of this, of distilled water, would weigh about 31 9-10 troy grains, which of gold, at the standard fineness, is of the value of 123½ cents nearly, or about 1½ cents more than an ounce of silver of standard fineness. As the dollar was originally the ounce coin of silver, the name being only a local one for a particular coinage, this unit of value would be in conformity with it. The value of the dollar has been getting less and less, instead of being restored to what it was originally. The ounce coin of silver was common in Europe a century ago; besides the dollar, the crowns, sequins and scudi were ounce coins, and the ducats double ounce coins. The gold dollar, one-fourth larger than at present, would be much better; and the silver dollar of an oz. weight would be a beautiful coin, and would be peculiarly the workingman's coin, and most acceptable to a majority of the American people, who, with everything else enlarged, would like the large dollar. The present dollar differs from the French five-franc piece exactly 2½ per cent.; a difference of the easiest computation; and it should not be forgotten is that of the Spanish-American States. The system of weights, measures and values, indicated above, will probably be adopted at no distant day, when, if the proposed change be now made, there would have to be another coinage in order to have the measure of value. I suppose American and English scientific men would base a metrical system of weights and measures upon the diameter, and not the quadrant of the earth. It would be far better to establish this system now than change the coinage. There are other weighty reasons against giving up the American dollar for the French 5-franc piece, to which I will not allude. A READER.

West Philad'a, Feb., 1868.

[No change of names or emblems is required. As we were the first of all the world to adopt a decimal system of money, so we shall never have occasion to change its denominations. The word dollar sounds well; the thing dollar shines well and clinks well; but it will sound and shine and clink just as well with three pennyworth less of gold in it. The eagle will spread its wings just as boldly, and the head of Liberty will look as blandly on the new coins as the old; only the eagle's flight will be more distant in search of a profita-

ble exchange, and the head of Liberty will carry its suggestions to remoter lands, under the proposed system.—"IN GOD WE TRUST" is a good motto for our coins. On the whole, we hope and believe, that American gold bearing these blessed words, and as a part of a universal coinage now being inaugurated, will yet penetrate the furthest East, and bring its return of value. ED.]

Gentlemen:—In the article "Peculiarities in American Coins," the writer says he has noticed on the half-cents of 1804 and 1805 an arrangement of the half wreaths, which differs from that of any other of the half-cents, and as far as he has been able to learn, there is no similar arrangement among the cents from 1793 to 1807 inclusive. It consists in having no stem to the ends of the half wreaths, which are tied with a ribbon just above the 1-200ths, they being united together and forming one continuous wreath.

I found, several weeks ago, a cent of 1802 among my series of U. S. cents, that has no stem to either end of the half-wreaths; is tied the same as those on the half-cents of 1804 and 1805 spoken of; also, the 1-100ths has two lines and in the word "States," on the reverse the last S has part of another S under it, evidently a mistake of some careless engraver. A. R. F.

Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y.,
March 7th, 1868.

Mason & Wells. Gents.:—I do not deem it strange that you find it necessary to increase its price. I have been well pleased with the numbers issued, and most heartily wish you an increased list of subscribers, commensurate with its value.

In regard to the varieties of the half-cents of 1804 and 1805, described in "Peculiarities in American Coins," as "having no stem to either end of the half-wreaths," I beg to advise you that I have in my collection half-cents of 1804, both with and without the cross upon the 4, having such a wreath; also, a half-cent of 1806, having such a wreath; and I have also *three varieties of the cent* of 1802 having such a wreath, and I herewith enclose a rubbing of one of them. Allow me, also, to call your attention to the fact, that Dickeson, in his Numismatic Manual, describes one variety of the cent of 1798, as being struck from a die altered from that of 1797. Will you inform me what was the last year of the issue of the silver three cent piece? [1868. ED.] Very respectfully,

JOHN SWAN RANDALL.

Boston, Mass.

Gents.:—Please correct the mistake in March number, in speaking of the *Mercury*. You state that the *fourth* number was *one month* behind time; it was only *six days*. From October 25th to March 1st, five numbers have appeared, which is pretty near "up to time." Yours, resp'y,

J. TRIFET.

Gents.:—I think your magizine is the neatest and most useful magazine of the kind that has yet been issued, and even those who are not *bona fide* collectors are reading it with great interest. Yours. respectfully,

J. A. B., Springfield, Mass.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENCE.

M. & M., OSWEGO.—Yours at hand. Proof-sets will be forwarded upon receipt of order. Name the coins you require in your locality. If you have

any duplicates, we may make satisfactory exchanges.

C.F.R., MALONE.—The autographs you enumerate are not scarce or valuable. Decline exchanging for coins.—Send us a Washington, Franklin or Lincoln letter, and will send you a good exchange in rare coins.

FRANCAISE.—Never heard of Maximilian silver dollars bringing $10, at either public or private sale in this country. There were issued by the unfortunate emperor $20 and $10 pieces in gold; $1, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cent pieces in silver. The dollars command $3 to $5; the $20 gold piece $40 to $50; $10 piece not to be had at any price; 50 c. piece $5 to $10; 25 c. piece $10; 10 c. piece and 5 c. piece very rare and none offered for sale.

There were two issues of Maximillian dollars: one struck in Europe, the other in Mexico; differing in size only.

W. S. McK., WASHINGTON.—The piece you describe is the common French Washington token of 1783, worth 25 cents. There are three types of the Washingtons, issued in 1783, viz.: the brass "Unity" States; the laureated head (copper) "Liberty seated," and the "double headed" Washington (copper) valued from 25 cents to $1.50.

C. D. W., NEWBURGH.—Obliged for your communication. Send dates of half-cents.

T. E. B., Sec. N. E. N. &. A., BOSTON.—Will send 20 or 25 copies as soon as sales are positively fixed. Did you receive February No.?

J. A. B.—Thanks for orders. Send word what fine cents you require. Do you wish silver dollars? Shall have a lot in this month.

PHILATELIST.—Arrangements are in progress for an improvement in the stamp department. Catalogue of stamps and other stamp matter crowded out.

V. C. T., CLEVELAND.—Would prefer to see the silver collection. Fix a valuation and send it on for approval and a price. Will furnish you ample security. Name entered for vol. 2d. Coin priced catalogue for 1868 mailed. Dollars of 1836, $5 to $8; 1838, $25; 1839, $25; 1851, $35; 1852, $35; half dollars 1796, $5; 1801 and 1804, $3 to $5.

T. C. K., NEWBURY.—All right! Vol. 2d $1.50.

A. R. F.—Marked for early insertion. Give us an article, *monthly*, on the "peculiarities, &c."

M. B. W., WASHINGTON.—Price was omitted on the Mickley Catalogue. Should be $10.

J. R., SALEM.—"1808 cent 12 stars." The error, no doubt, occurred in coining—the 13th star having broken off the die. The 1-100ths on reverse of cents prior to 1808 was omitted afterwards.

C. L. G., WASHINGTON.—The balance of your subscription at hand.—Will send you the 1867 numbers (9) for $1.00. Have entered your name January, 1868, and sent the January, February and March numbers.

D. DAVIS, CURIOSITY DEALER, LONDON.—Have sent you magazines. Please send list of anything you have appertaining to America.

W. H. P., TROY.—Not in want of present issue U. S. postage stamps.—We want $25, $50 and $200 revenue stamps, to complete collections.

COMPLAINTS.—We are so cramped for room, that occasionally we lay "continued" articles aside. Shall finish all "catalogue" matter we have commenced.

J. H., MONTREAL.—Name entered for vol. 2d. Canada subscribers 25 c. extra for postage. Will send catalogues of all sales free.

POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

Priced Catalogue—Continued.

	Unused. $ cts.	Used. $ cts.
Chili.		
"Adhesive Stamps."		
1 centavo, rect., yellow.....	10	5
5 " " red.....	20	8
10 " " blue.	30	8
20 " " green.....	40	10
Costa Rica.		
"Adhesive Stamps."		
½ real, rect., blue.....	25	10
2 " " scarlet.....	50	10
4 " " green.....	50	25
1 peso, " orange..... ...	1 00	50
Danubian Principalities.		
"Adhesive Stamps."		
Moldavia.		
1854.		
54 paras, circular, green,.. ..	15	8
81 " " blue.... ...	25	10
108 " " pink	30	15
1861.		
40 par, rect, blue	15	8
80 " " red	20	10
Newspaper Stamps.		
5 paras, rect, black.....	35	20
Moldo-Wallachia.		
1862.		
3 paras, rect, yellow.....	15	8
6 " " rose.....	20	10
30 " " blue.....	30	15
1865.		
2 paras, rect, yellow.....	15	8
5 " " blue..... ...	20	10
20 " " red.....	30	15
Denmark.		
"Adhesive Stamps."		
1852.		
2 rigsbank-skil, sq., blue	25	10
4 " " " lt. br'wn	25	8
4 " " " dk. "	50	8

PRICED CATALOGUE.

OF THE

GREAT MICKLEY SALE IN N. Y.

Nov., 1867.—Continued.

Part I. American Series.

HALF-CENTS.

1806. Bright, uncirculated. 50 cts.

1807. Red, uncirculated, rare.

1808. Uncirculated, rare. $2.00.

1809. Very fine. 50 cts.

1810. Fine impression, uncirculated, rare. 87 cts.

1811. Original, bright and uncirculated. I think this half-cent has been a proof; it is by far the finest I have ever seen.—$10.00.

1825. Bright, uncirculated. 62½ cts.

1825. Another equally good, of fine color, though not bright. 50 cts.

1826. Uncirculated, fine Color. 37½ cts.

1828. Twelve stars; bright and uncirculated, scarce. 37½ cts.

1828. Thirteen stars; *splendid proof.* $3.25.

1829. Fine impression, brilliant. $1.00

1831. *Splendid proof, very rare.* $6.50.

(*To be Continued.*)

CHAT WITH OUR PATRONS.

In commencing the second volume of our little journal, it would not be amiss to say that we feel under many obligations for the kind aid tendered us, and the many friendly words spoken in our behalf by subscribers and others. A pat on the back is sometimes as good as a dollar in the pocket, but when both have been liberally bestowed, we feel indeed benefited beyond proper expression. In return for these favors, we promise to do our level best to make the present volume an improvement on the previous one; and would thank those who have aided us with the pen heretofore, to continue their efforts, and enable us to redeem our promise.

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